

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 38

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creating suspicion as to motives, it either discredits its own judgment, or dishonors its own reputation for free discussion and fair play.

We see by the *Notícias* of the 19th that Deputy Luiz Murat will advocate two measures in Congress—literary property and divorce. The young deputy has thus far distinguished himself only in poetry, and it may be a rare exhibition of discretion which leads him to restrain his forensic powers to such subjects as these. In all probability other new members of the national legislature will follow his example to identify themselves with some project or reform which will give good opportunities for tropical oratory and the creation of a reputation for advanced ideas. In view of this prospective state of things, it ought to be explained to these enthusiastic young legislators that Brazil has urgent need of a very different class of work just at this moment. There can be no denial of the need and utility of such laws as those of divorce, of literary property, and of a score of similar subjects, but just now the prime need is that of reorganization—the creation of an efficient republican government out of the ruins of the monarchy and of a mediæval state of society. The work to be done—if well done—is simply stupendous. The finances of the country must be organized and a proper budget prepared; a new system of taxation must be devised which will continue to provide the revenue required for the national government and at the same time provide for the support of the new state governments; the organization of the states must also be promoted and the limits between national and state powers must be clearly defined; a new judiciary is to be created, provided with a new judicial procedure, with new inferior courts, with a new police organization, and with a proper codification of the laws; the national domain must be determined and better arrangements made for locating immigrants; there should be a better definition of the powers of nation and state in the matter of railway control and concessions, and of the guarantee of interest to industrial institutions; there should be more rigid laws relating to bankrupt settlements and liquidations to protect investors and legitimate trade against the mania for speculation which has broken out in this country; there should be created a better and more liberal system of public education; and there should be an intelligent and judicious study of a score of other important matters intimately connected with the reorganization and prosperity of the nation. We may be permitted, perhaps, to advise Deputy Murat that his scheme for divorce can easily wait until all these more urgent matters are settled.

Translated from the *Revista dos Estados Unidos do Brazil*, September 13th.

#### HENRY LOWMEDES.

For the growing development which recently has been noticeable in our city, in all branches of our industry, the confidence and integrity with which commerce is conducted, the impulse day by day impressed upon our activity, the factors are many which have united to justify the motto of our flag: *Order and Progress*.

To discriminate these factors one by one, is a labor we can not assume, for it demands much study and special acquirements, among which is pre-eminent the evolutionary phase, of which the horizon was opened on November 15th of last year.

Only after this unequalled occurrence was it that liberty in all its grandeur became manifest, inspiring the most daring of enterprises.

In this manner we understand it, and thus have understood it all the dreamers of a future, filled with prosperity; who until then believed that *in Brazil all was grand, save man*, and using a supreme effort they endeavored to totally destroy this opinion, which until now was the obstacle to our progress.

It was as a species of new blood introduced into our organism impoverished by the invading anemia of a policy without direction, which we had supported for a long period and which was wasting us in every sense.

Immediately after that glorious event the men who still had faith in the future, prepared themselves and are now to be seen engaged in the sublime task of reconstructing our fatherland.

In every class of society do we find men whose courage and dedication have rendered them marvelously pre-eminent.

They collected together all the weaknesses, they investigated the future, and constituted into a force, they resolutely put their hands to the task.

They are not few, these workers for improvement, these benefactors who thus freely and decidedly employ their best efforts for our aggrandizement.

In this cluster of heroes and of laborers HENRY LOWMEDES occupies a very prominent position.

Of Scottish extraction, he is the son of the respected merchant of our city, Henry Lowmedes, and grandson of this esteemed capitalist, Mr. Andrew Steele.

While yet a youth he devoted himself to a commercial career, in which he overcame all the obstacles encountered, and endowed with an indomitable

strength of will, he continued therein, for he found his destined vocation in that direction. He travelled through the north of our republic, in England and in other industrial countries, studying and examining everything, until five years ago he fixed his residence in this city, where, finding a vast field for the development of his activity, he has ardently devoted himself to industries.

Under the influence of his enlightened intelligence and his inimitable activity have appeared successively the enterprises: *Fábrica Brasileira de Tecelagem Fluminense*, *Companhia de Ferro Gubernaes*, *Tecido S. João*, *Nacional Tecido de Meias*, *Condado*, *Indústria de Outeiro Preto*, *Manufatura de Rodas*, *Alumínio e Cantaria para Construção*, *Chimica Industrial da Flóres Brasileira*, *Tecido de S. Christóvão*, *Rafina de Ferro Quilombo*, and many more, which owe to him their existence, but in which he from modesty did not desire that his name should appear.

He organized the *Banco da Indústria Nacional*, showing clearly upon this occasion his high financial acquirements and giving to the shareholders handsome and profitable dividends to all. The *Leopoldina* railway and the *Machado e Campos* company have felt the result of his activity, to which these enterprises owe the credit and importance they are enjoying.

He has taken part in more than one syndicate with the purpose of carrying out most important enterprises. He settled the affairs of the *Rio das Flores* railway, which to-day is his property; he acquired the *Fluminense* and *Muniz* railways; the *Indústria Lavoura e Fábrica de Machado* company; he incorporated the *Grande Estação de Ferro* company, a gigantic enterprise which disposes of 100,000,000 of capital, which will afford our country an advantageous development; the *Credito Real e Internacional* bank, with a capital of 25,000,000, an enterprise of such importance that its shares are already in demand at a premium, so brilliant is the future forecast for it; finally, he is in direct relation with the high functionaries of the republic, who honor him with their confidence and hear him with attention. His name enjoys great credit and importance through all Europe; important financial transactions effected by him establish this unquestionably.

With such activity and intelligence Henry Lowmedes obtained in a short time the competence and independence he is enjoying, and which also has brought to employ for the benefit of our country.

The subject of our sketch is only 29 years of age, of an agreeable and attractive countenance, courteous manners, modest, and of great soul and unlimited generosity; he has neither enemies, nor opponents, which is proved by what he has accomplished in society without displeasing nor offending. Endowed with a superior intelligence and a magnificence above the common, disposing of an extraordinary strength of will, he knows no half-way; either the journey will be completed, or the idea will be abandoned as worthless.

He has by the strength of his character and by his proved honesty secured among us dedicated, grateful and sincere friends. Even yesterday, the portals of the Cassino Fluminense were thrown open, from side to side, to receive not only the high functionaries of the republic, together with the most distinguished members of the diplomatic corps, commerce, industry, arts, science, letters, finally of every branch of our activity, at the hall which various friends, eminent in commerce and representatives of our city, offered to Henry Lowmedes, as a proof of his merits and never questioned dedication.

We would offer our compliments, therefore, to Mr. Henry Lowmedes as one of the most strenuous combatants for our progress, and one of the most dedicated friends of our beloved country, to which moreover he is attached by the ties of family and by those of the consideration, acknowledgement and high esteem which, by all of us Brazilians, is lent to him.

Translated from the *Cidade do Rio*, September 13th.

#### HENRY LOWMEDES.

By telegram received yesterday we learn from a creditable person that to the worthy, industrious and distinguished capitalist, Henry Lowmedes, had been granted by His Most Faithful Majesty the title of Visconde de Leopoldina. Congratulations to the illustrious recipient, who merits this high distinction.

Well were we justified yesterday in stating that the hall which Henry Lowmedes' friends gave to him would be a dazzling *fête* and that nothing would be left undone.

The Cassino Fluminense was adorned with the richest and costliest of decorations for the *fête* yesterday, which will be long remembered, and the remembrance agreeably impressed upon all those who had the fortune to be present.

The exterior of the building was delightfully illuminated by arches, producing a dazzling effect, principally when seen from a distance. In the centre of this illumination, formed by letters of gas, was the monogram of the guest of the evening.

Upon entering the doors of the building one was astounded, so beautiful and carefully arranged were the decorations and illuminations.

Lights and flowers in abundance adorned the stairway and saloons of the majestic building.

The attendance of guests was enormous; the most select and illustrious in arts, science, finance, letters, were there present. The most beautiful ladies, and of our best society, displaying the richest of toilettes, filled the saloons.

The dancing was animated and carefully watched over by the attentive committee, who exceeded themselves in order that all might be served and that no requirement be overlooked.

All of the ladies on entrance received from the committee numbered tickets for the *tombola* of six extremely rich prizes, which were to be offered them.

At 2 a.m. the Viscondessa de Leopoldina, Barão de Santa Margarida and the citizen Hitchings commenced to draw the lots. There then came a large salver with the tickets numbered in accordance with those which had been delivered to the ladies by the committee. The Viscondessa would take a ticket, deliver it to Baron de Santa Margarida who

read it out and passed it on to the citizen Hitchings, who in turn proclaimed the lucky number, the prize belonging to the fortunate holder being delivered to her.

The holder of ticket No. 272 was not present and her prize was not delivered.

Upon the conclusion of the *tombola* the dancing was resumed.

The service, both at supper and at the buffet, was excellent and profuse, and was furnished by Paschoal.

From the impossibility of taking note of all the toilettes, these being numerous, we will not give here a *compte rendu* but we assert that they were very rich and all of great taste.

The committee, which was composed of the distinguished and amiable gentlemen, Commandadores José Julio Pereira de Moraes, Colonel Lima Braga, Francisco Casemiro, Alberto da Costa, Arthur Hitchings and Juvencio Damasceno deserve our compliments for so nobly meeting their distinguished task in arranging a *fête* worthy of the guest and of its organizers, together with our thanks for the politeness of the invitation and the attentions shown to us.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The total number of registered voters in Ceará was 42,980.

—Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro proposes to pave Niterói, his capital, with the proceeds of lotteries.

—The population of the state of Amazonas is stated to be 231,650, and that of Mandos, the capital, at 14,683.

—The August receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to \$3,408,155, against \$1,152,840 in the same month last year.

—A man has been granted various favors to enable him to plant *ramie* in Pernambuco. *Parabéns to the Jornal do Commercio*.

—On the 18th a recently elected deputy of Rio de Janeiro, Sr. Alberto Brandão, was reported ill. There are people who never can stand a reaction.

—There was a row at Feira de Sant' Anna, Bahia, on the 15th, on the occasion of counting the votes. A few were wounded in the fight, but no deaths are reported.

—The police of Niterói are seriously embarrassed. A young lady, a minor, ran away with two lovers, and the police have to decide which must be made to marry her.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Espírito Santo da Barra Mansa, state of Rio de Janeiro. The people have become terror-stricken and are abandoning the sick.

—The people of Juiz de Fora are complaining of a scarcity of water. It is singular that the more money is expended upon water-works, the more difficulty is experienced in getting water.

—A decree dated on the 12th inst. by the governor of Rio de Janeiro grants Arzuimino Martins Barreto a monopoly for 35 years for the telephone service of Niterói, the capital of the state.

—An aviso of the minister of finance dated on the 11th inst. orders the establishment of a fiscal agency at Machali, Bahia, where Messrs. John Grant & Co.'s mineral oil works are established.

—At Campinas, S. Paulo, when a commission arrives there to mark out a new cemetery, it is received with music. We hope the people of Campinas do not dance on their grandmothers' graves.

—The election seems to have exhausted the commander of the Rio state police force also. He applied for a leave of absence, when his election was secured. The strain on the candidates in Rio de Janeiro must have been intense.

—A civil engineer named Aliterio Augusto Guimarães wishes to develop a marble quarry some where in the state of Rio de Janeiro, but he wants the governor to grant him an interest guarantee on 700,000 to enable him to do it safely.

—Minas Geraes is to have a peculiar glass making company. The company will work a quarry for producing building stone and in exchange for exemption from state mining taxes will mount some schools. Where the glass comes in is carefully obscured.

—The Melhoramentos do Brazil company has bought Canaan in S. Paulo for 1,150,000\$. If old stories are true the purchasers should go in for wine-making, for we never saw such bunches of grapes as the spurs brought from there, when Moses was president.

—The minister of justice has thanked the son-in-law of the minister of agriculture in the name of the government for services he rendered the nation as chief of police of Paraná. Is the minister of foreign affairs son-in-law of manner clay than the son-in-law of the department of agriculture? He was chief of police of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Agua e Luz (water and light) company of São Paulo has secured an electric light contract for Curitiba, capital of Paraná. An annual subsidy (tax) of 25,680\$ is granted for a service equal to 4,000 candle power, and the municipality of Curitiba further guarantees the company 6 per cent. on the capital employed in the works.

—At a place called Caldas in S. Paulo one man combines the following positions: clerk of the orphans' court, mortgage register, first and second notary public, clerk of the peace, clerk of the police delegate and also of the sub-delegate, clerk of the civil register of births, baptisms and marriages, and he is a sexton, a musician and a tailor.

—A small shopkeeper at Cubatão, near Santos, was found murdered in his shop on the morning of the 17th. He had been tied and strangled, and his place had been thoroughly rifled, showing that robbery was the incentive. A considerable quantity of gold and silver was found concealed about the premises by the police. On the 16th the police succeeded in capturing the assassin, a Spaniard named José das Calças.

—The election of capitalist Mayrink seems to have aroused great enthusiasm throughout the country. There can be no doubt that the people have fully resolved to abandon Positivism and adopt the worship of the Golden Calf.

—A correspondent of the *Juiz de Fora Phalaris* tells a significant story about the appointment of ten school inspectors in the state of Minas Geraes at a salary of 500\$ each per month. The inspectors, however, were employed as election agents, travelling about on free passes and advocating the official ticket, while the matter of public instruction received almost no attention whatever.

—Ceará and Maranhão have shown their adhesion to the republic in a very peculiar manner. The first has elected a Sr. José Avelino, who has been the defender of every cabinet that was ever organized, and the latter will send as one of its deputies, Sr. Henrique de Carvalho, elected a deputy from the city of Rio, when Adolfo Celso was consul, once an alderman accused of exacting blackmail, and only a short time ago a prisoner on a charge of treason in Fort Santa Cruz. It is very evident that the electors in the provinces do not read history.

—According to a telegram from Fortaleza, Ceará, a group of some 400 individuals, led by Sr. Rodrigues Junior and Torres Portugal—the former an ex-minister—organized a procession on the afternoon of the 14th which went through the streets with sedulous cries and firing revolvers. A conflict ensued between them and the police force, during which several individuals were wounded. The mob was finally dispersed and Sr. Rodrigues Junior was arrested. It is said that the purpose was to expel the provisional governor. Another telegram says that the authorities were the aggressors by attacking a peaceful procession of citizens.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The August receipts of the Carangola line amounted to 60,308\$460; expenses not published.

—The final surveys of the Botafogo and Angra dos Reis branch of the Sapucahy railway have been completed.

—The *Jornal* publishes a report that the *juiz commercial* of Valença has ordered a judicial valuation of the Rio das Flores railway.

—A station on the Santa Cruz branch of the Central of Brazil line is called "Estação do Santíssimo" or, in English, "Station of the Most Holy."

—The payment has been authorized of 151,945\$722 to the Campos and Carangola railway to complete the interest guaranteed for the first half of the current year.

—A proposal of the representative of the Rogers Locomotive Works to supply engines to the Central of Brazil railway was declined by the minister of agriculture on the 19th inst.

—A decree dated on the 18th permits the "Sociedade Anonima do Chemin de Fer Benvenente-Minas" to transfer its concession to the *Geral das Estradas de Ferro* no Brazil company.

—A decree dated on the 6th inst. allows the Barão de Avaryama railway company to transfer its concession and the Campos and Carangola railway system, which it owns, to the Leopoldina company.

—The local press has been calling the attention of the minister of agriculture to the delay in deciding who is to build the Minas and Rio railway extension to the Rio Verde and the Lambari branch.

—The minister of agriculture has granted to Messrs. John Grant & Co. permission to make surveys for a railway from Marahú, Bahia, to the boundaries of Bolivia, but he declines to compromise himself in any manner as to the railway.

—On the 17th the minister of agriculture referred to the committee on general communications a request from the Banco Constructor for a privilege for a railway from a point on the Sorocabana line to the town of Torguina (*sic*) in Paraná.

—On the 18th it was reported here that an application had been made to the governor of S. Paulo for a railway concession from Taubaté to Campinas. This has been expected, for the Norte de S. Paulo railway meant to draw traffic away from Santos.

—The Banco Emissor da Bahia and Sr. Abel Pereira Guimarães applied to the department of agriculture for a guarantee of interest upon the capital of a railway from Timbó to a junction with the Aracajá and Simão Dias railway in Sergipe. The minister replied that the concession from the state must be secured before he could consider the guarantee question.

—The fiscal engineer of the Sorocabana railway has resigned. In our last issue we had occasion to call attention to the fact that the fiscal engineer of the Leopoldina railway had resigned, and now we register the retirement of his colleague of the Sorocabana. What epidemic has struck the fiscal engineers? And why are not their reasons for resigning made public?

—The government has agreed by contract, signed on the 16th, to pay to the shareholders of the S. Paulo and Rio railway 10,000,000\$ in 5 per cent. government stock, besides assuming the foreign debt of the company which is estimated at 270 to reach 6,500,000\$. It is said each original share of 200\$ will receive 350\$ and the subsidiaries, or deferred, will receive 85\$ per share.

—On the 19th inst. the minister of agriculture furnished the foreign affairs minister with a detailed account of the reasons for depriving the Minas and Rio railway company of its concessions for an extension to the Rio Verde and for the Lambari branch. The document is long and is declared to be drawn up for the information of the British minister here. It is *ex parte*, of course.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Some of the national schoolmasters in Buenos Aires have not been paid since January last.

—The Paraná river is said to have risen some three feet above its normal level, owing to recent heavy rains.

—The Argentine government paid \$164,700 to the railways for carrying troops to put down the recent revolution.

—An illegal issue of notes has been discovered in the Rioja provincial bank, and the amount is said to be very large.

—A Bolivian consul having been imprisoned at Jujuy, Argentina, the Bolivian minister at Buenos Aires has asked for explanations.

—The Buenos Aires Standard is informed that a large part of the new clip will be brought to market on bullock carts because of the exorbitant railway charges.

—The immigrant arrivals at Montevideo during the first half of the current year numbered 15,523, and the departures 8,743, leaving 6,780 against 2,604 in the same period of last year.

—A decree has been issued by the Argentine government annulling previous decrees which dismissed revolutionary officers from military service. They are restored to their former rank with arrears of pay.

—The Argentine government has been compelled to take three "state coaches," which had been ordered in Paris by President Celman. They are no longer wanted, but it was thought not advisable to let them be sold at auction. The price is 36,950 francs.

—The Argentine government has decreed that after October 15th all steamers and sailing vessels whose draft will permit, shall discharge and receive passengers and cargo in the south basin, in one of the new docks, or at one of the Riachuelo wharves. Salt, timber, tiles, etc., are to be discharged at the Riachuelo.

—There is most dolefully impecunious news from Santa Fé. There is not a red cent either in the free bank or the government till there, and Governor Caffarena declares that he has not money enough in hand to pay even the wages of the porters in the Government House. What a desolate state of things!—Buenos Aires Standard, Sept. 4.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The New York Coffee Exchange has voted to list mild coffees on and after June 1st next.

—The imports of coffee into the United States during the last fiscal year amounted to 499,159,120 pounds, against 578,397,454 pounds in 1888-89—a decrease of 79,238,334 pounds.

—The telegram was justified that gives the news. From 4,000 coffee trees a planter of S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, has gathered 400,000 alibates of dried coffee, representing a money value of 24,000\$.

## LOCAL NOTES

—King Taffy is now having his turn.

—The chief of police, Colonel Dr. Sampaio Ferraz, resumed charge of the police department on the 16th.

—It is announced by cable that a second strike has occurred at Southampton which has delayed the departure of the Royal Mail steamer *La Plata* for Brazil.

—As the children of the primary schools are to be allowed to sing "school anthems," the minister of the interior has ordered that a competition be organized to furnish the "words and music."

—By the str. *Vitoria*, sailed on the 11th inst., there left for Rome the Archbishop of Bahia, the Bishops of Pará and Goyaz, a canon and three priests of the Brazilian Roman Catholic church.

—It is generally supposed that Mrs. Marat and Luiz Delphino, both poets, recently elected deputies, will be made secretaries of the Chamber, and the reports of the daily sessions will be in verse.

—The plague of 200\$ notes still continues. And everyone gets rid of them just as soon as he can—just to show how correct the minister of finance was when he stated how large a percentage of business is done in these notes.

—The friends of Mr. Mayrink are so rejoiced over his election to the Chamber of Deputies that they propose to offer him a grand banquet at the Casino. Perhaps the King of Portugal will ask to be included in the demonstration in the customary manner.

—One of the sanitary delegates on the 18th seized a quantity of stuff that was being hawked about the city as the "Elixir of Our Lady of Lourdes," and the sellers are to be fined 100\$.

—According to a telegram published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 18th a night school has been opened at the lazareto to teach the ignorant servants there. It seems about time to close the lazareto, if the employees have to open a night school to keep themselves awake.

—Antonio de Barros has been appointed a member of the administrative council of the section of commercial statistics of the state of Paraná. Antonio's friends are hereby requested to add to his patronymic the initials, M. A. C. S. C. S. S. P., and give his place of residence to avoid mistakes in the post office.

—On the 17th twenty-three coachmen appeared before the police to pass examination as to their knowledge of which of the Rio streets they go up, and which you come down, and three of them were "plucked." Perhaps, with the constant changes in names of streets, the poor victims had become mixed in their geography of Rio.

—The job for razing Castle hill was authorized by a decree of the 18th inst.

—General Hermes da Fonseca, brother of General Deodoro and governor of Bahia, arrived here on the 19th.

—Curious result of silver legislation in the United States. The *Sorata* carried to England 4,000\$ in Brazilian silver coin.

—The swan-necked Lopes T'rovão is now on his way home to take his seat in Congress at the head of the Rio de Janeiro delegation.

—There was a severe conflict in Villa Isabel on the 18th between a shopkeeper and some police soldiers. The latter were thieving and stupidly mistook the shopkeeper for the man they were looking for.

—The *New York Maritime Register* of August 20th contains a lengthy communication from "A Victim," describing what ship captains' tribulations are in Rio. The *guarda mór*, who tends English, should peruse it.

—Dr. Domingos Freire seems to have missed election to the Chamber by only a hair. He will now be able to devote himself to further researches after that fickle little yellow lever cryptococcus he claims to have discovered.

—Citizen Antonio Augusto de Carvalho has been appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of the artillery battalion of the federal capital national guard, ex Lt. Col. Francisco de Paula Mayrink, placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel.

—The minister of marine has requested the minister of agriculture to have 1,250 tons of coal delivered to the Central of Brazil railway, delivered at Bahia for the use of the navy yard there; and also that 1,050 tons be ordered to Pernambuco, 200 to Pará and 700 to Rio Grande do Sul. The government appears to have gone into the coal business.

—The failure of the republican electors of Rio de Janeiro to return Dr. Silva Jardim as deputy must be considered as an indication that they appreciate true republican principle less than official protection. The Dr. has evidently wasted much gold powder throughout the state of Rio de Janeiro. But republicans always were ungrateful, you know!

—It is reported that Silva Jardim, the defeated republican tribune, will soon start a paper here in Rio. If all the defeated aspirants for legislative honors rush into journalism, we shall soon have one of the liveliest controversies on record. To see them the merrier, however, we shall be delighted to see them at it, even if it puts up the price of paper and ink.

—The new notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos, printed in Leipzig, have been sent over to the printers here for alterations in conformity with the decree of March last. The minister changes his mind so often that it is impossible to get out a note before some correction becomes necessary. However, as his admirers consider this fickleness and versatility as indications of financial genius, we presume there is nothing more to be said.

—The editor of the *Diário da Commercio* has had a disagreement with his cook, and just "lifts the scalps" of the *intendentes* because they don't organize domestic service. As a profound secret we may tell our colleague that "industrial national" is at the bottom of his trouble; everybody who can go into the factories or on the Alameda. The dwellers in Petropolis will endorse us, we are sure.

—The *Paiz* has, we fear, made a very serious omission in a recent attempt to classify the opposition press of the city in which they are placed under only three categories—Roman Catholic, *Osso Pretito* (adherents of Afonso Celso) and intriguers. There may be all of these, just as there are parasites, loots and intriguers on the other side. There is, however, one very important class which the *Paiz* ignores—those who can not support a corrupt and meddling administration. It is perverse to charge that an opposition comprises the men who are actuated by honest and rational motives.

—It is announced that Dr. J. Barbosa Rodrigues proposes to prepare a catalogue of all the plants existing in the Botanical Gardens. It will be a work of great value and utility. In this connection, we should like to call the attention of the director to the inconvenience of closing the Gardens on certain days, as has recently been done. Strangers are continually being disappointed by going out there to find the gates closed. If the Gardens must be closed, then special pains should be taken to advertise the days at the steamer and newspaper offices. But why is it necessary to close a public garden any day?

—Gen. Cesario Alvim takes the cake. On the 16th he managed to get Gen. Deodoro to order Gen. Barbosa to let him have 1,059,000\$ more for taking a census of Brazil in December next. And Gen. Alvim bases his estimate on the following ingenious calculation: in 1872 there were 10,112,061 (these are imaginary figures, for the census enumerators gave no such number.—Ed. News.) inhabitants in Brazil according to the census of that year and it cost 814,546\$053 to register them. As experts of the department of the interior have the present population of the country at 14,339,462, without any census at all, it is clear to the nearest intelligence that it will require just 1,159,000\$ to count noses! This beats Pavão Nunes clean out of the statistical field.

—We are in receipt of a note from Capt. Tilston of the British bark *E. T. G.*, requesting us to express the thanks of himself and crew to Mrs. Small of this city, for her generous service and assistance to them on the 17th. The *E. T. G.* had cleared for sea, but when passing Ilha Rasa one of the crew, a boy of 16, fell from the top-mast to the deck and shattered his leg. The captain brought the unfortunate boy ashore in a boat, but on landing on the Praia Flamengo found himself unable to explain his wants. Mrs. Small happening to pass there at the time not only offered her services as interpreter at the police station, where an ambulance was obtained to convey the boy to the Misericórdia, but also provided the men with food, an attention most gratefully appreciated.

## SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The first athletic sports of the above club, which were postponed from 7th inst. on account of the bad weather, took place on Sunday last (14th) and were a decided success. In the absence of a suitable field the course was on the beach, and thanks to the exertions of Messrs. Sell and Colbourne presented a most pleasing appearance, being tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, etc. There was a fair attendance of spectators from the first which would doubtless have been much larger had it not been for the weather, which was very doubtful, and only kept favorable until 3:30 p.m. when rain fell unceasingly for the rest of the day. A band was in attendance, and at the close the prizes were given away to the successful competitors by Mr. Edward Broad. Everybody appears to have been highly satisfied, and we trust this will not be the last of these pleasant meetings.

The following were the events, with results:

- 1.—100 yards flat race.—1st, H. Fussell; 2nd, H. Barton; time, 11 3/5 seconds.
- 2.—Long jump.—1st, Pedro de Lima; 17 feet 6 inches.
- 3.—Throwing the cricket ball.—1st, A. Richards; 76 yds. 2 ft. 9 in.
- 4.—Quarter mile flat race.—1st, H. Barton; 2nd, A. Miller; time, 60 seconds.
- 5.—Boys' race, under 12 years, 100 yards.—1st, P. Coelho; 2nd, J. Barbosa.
- 6.—Sack race.—1st, C. H. Lloyd; 2nd, E. W. Wynn.
- 7.—High jump.—Tie, A. Richards, H. Inge; 5 ft. 1 in.
- 8.—Tug of war.—No competitors.
- 9.—200 yards flat race.—1st, H. Fussell; 2nd, H. Barton; time, 13 1/5 seconds.
- 10.—Girls' race, under 10 years, 80 yards.—1st, J. Buckheuser; 2nd, M. Paost.
- 11.—Pole jump.—1st, R. W. Wynn; with a calf; 2nd, F. S. Hampshire with a goat.
- 12.—Animal race.—1st, W. T. Wright Jr.
- 13.—Bicycle race.—1st, W. T. Wright Jr.
- 14.—120 yards hurdle race.—1st, F. H. Gepp; 2nd, A. Richards.
- 15.—Mixed men's race.—1st, W. Ellis.
- 16.—Half mile flat race.—1st, H. Barton; 2nd, C. H. Lloyd.
- 17.—Putting the weight.—1st, F. H. Gepp; 32 ft. 10 in.
- 18.—Consultation race.—J. Demarest.

[In the last event another account kindly sent us awards the race to H. Reipert.—Eds. News.]

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 16th the Terras e Colonização company was formally inaugurated.

—The Melhoramentos de S. Paulo company was formally organized on the 12th inst.

—The Industrial de Ouro Preto mill has raised a 200,000\$ 7 1/2 per cent. debenture loan.

—The "Industrial Fidelidade" company, capital 1,000,000\$, will manufacture sewing thread.

—The "Banco do Estado de Alagoas," capital 1,500,000\$, was installed in this city on the 20th.

—The "Industrial de Crystaes e Vidros" company, capital 1,000,000\$, will manufacture glasses, bottles, etc.

—On the 21st the *Jornal do Commercio* states that the issue of the Banco União de S. Paulo is to be increased from 24,000,000\$ to 40,000,000\$.

—The Caixa de Amortização here impatiently demands that coupons on the 1889 gold loan shall be deposited seven days before maturity. Why not seven weeks, or seven months?

—On the 10th inst. the minister of finance advised the governor of Pará that he could not levy port dues on foreign steamers. This settles the disputed tax on the American steamers.

—The subscription lists for shares in the Banco Brazil e Norte America were opened—and closed—on the 19th. The subscriptions exceeded the capital asked for, 20,000,000\$, nearly seven times.

—The "Metropolitana" company, capital 20,000,000\$, is formed for dealing in railways, tramways, river and sea navigation companies, to contract for works, to manage industrial enterprises, and to do a banking business.

—The Industrial de Papelaria, the Commercio de Armazinho e Ferragens, the Exploradora Brasileira, the Educadora and the União Industrial S. Sebastião companies were formally installed on the 20th inst.

—On the 20th the *Diário Oficial* publishes a circular from the minister of finance which defines how joint-stock companies may organize sections destined to attract the economies of the poorer classes—savings banks, we presume.

—The "Artífice Brasileira" company, capital 2,500,000\$, proposes to manufacture jewelry, make watches, deal in jewelry and precious stones, etc., mine for gold, silver and diamonds—and establish branches in Pará and various states of the Brazilian republic.

—The "Nova Era Rural do Brazil" company, capital 25,000,000\$, will engage extensively in coffee and cane and other cultivations, distill rum, etc. The company has acquired extensive coffee and sugar plantations in the state of Rio de Janeiro, including the property of the Novo Friburgo family.

—"La Banque Nationale du Brésil voit ses cours s'élever de 605 à 635. La chute de M. Barbosa, ministre des finances, et le choix qui a été fait pour le remplacer sont considérés comme très favorables à la Banque. Les cours de l'Etat de Commerce, August 28th. This does not require either comment, or translation.

—The organization of the "Banco dos Funcionarios Publicos" has been authorized by the government. The objects of the new institution are to discount the salaries of improvident, or unfortunately, government employés and pensioners, at the rate of one per cent. per month, to afford them means of acquiring real estate, etc.

—The Industrial de Oleos company has raised a loan of 500,000\$, but particulars are not given.

—The "Industrial de Saldão e Velas" company, capital 1,000,000\$, appears to be a "trust" of soap and candle-makers.

—Gen. Barbosa has said *non place* to the man with a Spanish name who desired to organize a national administrative bank.

—On the 18th the Banco dos Operarios was permitted to open a pawn-broker section, it having complied with the legal requisites.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the F. B. B. Brasileira company held on the 17th, it was decided to increase the capital to 500,000\$.

—"A la Menagère," capital 1,000,000\$, will do a general house-furnishing business, as is done by the establishment of the same name in Paris.

—The Importadora e Intermediaria, the Nacional de Marcenaria e Construcciones and the Corlume Sant' Anna companies were all formally installed on the 10th inst.

—The "Melhoramentos de Paqueta" company, capital 1,000,000\$, proposes to acquire land and establish a bathing resort on the island of the same name in the bay of Rio.

—The Jardim Botânico tramway has raised a 6 1/2 per cent. debenture loan at par for 1,500,000\$, the Banco Commercial lending the money. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. is provided.

—The Banco Central Mineiro, capital 20,000,000\$, will, as its name implies, offer banking facilities to the state of Minas Geraes, but will have its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro.

—A decree dated on the 13th authorizes the "Société Brésilienne de Travaux Publics" to do business in the republic. It is going to improve the Rio Grande do Sul bar.

—The "Balança Brasileira" company, capital 1,500,000\$, is in process of organization. The business of bankers and opposition to the Pacification company are said to be its objects.

—Telegrams received here on the 18th stated that Brazilian 48, 1889, were quoted in London at 85 1/2 per cent. with an upward tendency. This is the highest quotation since the revolution last November.

—Has the supply of gold bonds given out? We see the Bahia bank of issue and the Banco União de S. Paulo have been depositing *apólices gerais* in the Treasury, which we suppose means 5 per cent. currency stock.

—On the 13th the minister of finance refused applications of the Banco Minas and Banco dos Operarios to organize savings banks. Gen. Barbosa appears to think that the savings of the people will be safer in the Treasury.

—The "Correntes pela Electricidade" company, capital 20,000,000\$, is formed to run lines by electricity by the Werns & Hule system. The company has a monopoly for 15 years and will also produce the finer sorts of leather.

—We have seen some very bad specimens of paper money, but for uneducated and ill-learned ignorance comment us to the notes of the Banco União de S. Paulo. Perhaps the general of finance was quite right in restricting their circulation to São Paulo and Goyaz.

—The "União de Minas Geraes" company, capital 4,000,000\$, will stimulate the cultivation of wheat and establish mills for grinding it. The shareholders are informed that 10 per cent. will be earned on their capital—when the mills commence work.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has granted a subsidy of 12,000\$ per annum to the Theresopolis railway for establishing a line of ferry boats from Rio to Piedade, where passengers for Theresopolis land. The company agrees to make two trips per diem, and the subsidy is for two years.

—At the meeting of shareholders of the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil held on the 17th inst., it was decided to increase the capital of the company to 10,000,000\$, and it was further determined that a bonus (7%) should be distributed, by which action all the shares will appear with 30 per cent. paid up. The source of this bonus is most delicately veiled.

—"We have heard said that the states of Amazonas, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraná, Pernambuco, Ceará, Sergipe, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul have asked for loans from the department of finance."—*Jornal do Commercio*, September 20th. We are afraid Messrs. Silva Monteiro and Hargreaves' money will not go around, if the applications for it are filed at this rate.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway company held on the 12th it was decided to increase the capital to 100,000,000\$, present shareholders to have preference in the distribution of the new stock; to call 5 per cent. on the present stock and issue fully paid shares to the holders; to restrict calls on the new shares to 25 per cent. except by special consent of the shareholders.

—The minister of finance has directed that the contract for coffee auctions, granted to Sr. Carneiro Brinlho, shall be executed. The minister says: "Let the contract be drawn up. All the property of the company is engaged to the government, which will have preference even against the holders of debentures for the value of the duties which it must return to the Treasury. This restitution must be completed in the fourth year of the company's existence."

—S. Paulo, 19th.—There is going to be here incorporated a company destined to the exportation of paints, barware, springs, brooms, nails, horse-shoes, and which for this purpose will mount factories and acquire fertile lands for the production of the necessities for this industry. The organizers of the enterprise count upon obtaining annually 500,000 barrels, of 100 kilograms, of paints of various colors. The capital of the new company is 1,000,000\$.—Telegram to the *Correio do Povo*, September 20th. And now let us rest! It will require the *terra roxa* of S. Paulo to grow nails and horse-shoes.







September 20th, 1890.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nome, ura	Last list	Closing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000	3,095,810	25,668	Agriculta do Brazil	28000-July 90	80	135000	
1,000,000	107,400		Alliança do Brazil		40		
5,000,000	600,000	84,943	Auxiliar	6 0000-July 90	100	150 000	
800,000			do 2 series	2 4000-July 90	100	130 000	
M 10,000,000	M2,500,000		Brasilioische		M950		
1,000,000	33,000,000	18,061,995	Brazil	10 0000-July 90	200	290 000	2890000-2940000
1,000,000	39,250,000		Classes Laborativas	3 0000-July 90	100	149 000	148 500-149 000
3,000,000	100,000		Central		60		
1,000,000	300,000		Colonial do Brazil		40	61 000	
4,000,000	475,000		Colonos da Agcolla	5 0000-July 90	100	125 000	124 000-127 000
5,000,000	5,145,300	42,582	Commercial do Rio de Jan	10 0000-July 90	100	225 000	
1,000,000	10,000,000	2,456,632	do 2 series	5 0000-July 90	100	130 000	130 000-135 000
1,000,000	12,000,000	54,774	Comunicacoes	4 6000-July 90	100	102 000	
20,000,000	5,000,000	3,245,000	Commercio	10 0000-July 90	100	220 000	
	1,600,000		do 2 series	2 0000-July 90	40	64 000	
1,000,000			Commercio e Industria		40	43 000	
8,000,000	47,284,190	71,334	Constuctor e Agcolla	2000-July 90	100	125 000	125 000-45 000
1,000,000	946,400	91,174	Credito Commercial	9000-July 90	100	116 000	115 000-119 000
1,000,000	290,100		Credito Mercantil		60		
1,000,000	1,000,000	27,000	Credito Publico	6 0000-July 90	100	100 000	
1,000,000	2,500,000	319,144	Credito Real do Brazil	5000-July 90	100	100 000	
	235,050		do 2 series	5000-July 90	20		
	2,150,240		comm. dep.	5000-July 90	100	58 000	
25,000,000	50,000		Credito Rural e Lateral		20	275 000	50 000
500,000	4,554,150	1,000,000	Debitos e Descontos	15 0000-July 90	200	295 000	
500,000	630,000	6179,000	English, Limited	85-May 90	110		
100,000	200,000	68,335	Estados Unidos do Brazil	1 1500-July 90	150	190 000	190 000-192 000
2,000,000	200,000		Federal do Brazil		30		
1,000,000	500,000		Finnische		40		50 000
8,000,000	6,000,000	1,070,000	Financiera e Mercantil	2 0000-July 90	100	212 000	210 000-215 000
	1,641,200		do 2 series	1 0000-July 90	100		
200,000	20,000		Intermediario	8 0000-July 90	150	167 000	
200,000	6,000,000	2,72,418	Inventiva e Commercial	4 0000-July 90	100	174 000	
L 25,000,000	L262,000	L400,000	Londao & Brazil, Limit	85-Apr 90	110		113 500
	2,000,000	50,000	Mercantil das Vegetaes	10 0000-July 90	200	215 000	218 000
500,000	27,093,180	500,000	Nacional do Brazil (Gul)	4 0000-July 90	60	4 000	
500,000	525,485		Operario		4	3 000	375 000
1,000,000			Porto		4		
2,000,000	3,000,000	200,000	Popular	6 0000-July 90	100	128 000	
100,000	204,100	4,120	Rio de Janeiro	2 5000-July 90	90	71 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,004,135	Sociedade comm	12 0000-July 90	200	400 000	380 000
2,000,000	200,000		Rural e Hypothecario		200	150 000	
20,000,000	1,512,440	22,160	Sul-Americano	2 0000-July 90	100	90 000	90 000-93 000
10,000,000	1,614,748	91,521	Uniao de Creditos	2 0000-Apr 90	200	272 000	260 000
PROVINCIAL							
10,000,000	1,700,000	308,558	Credito Real S. Paulo	3 0000-July 90	50	61	

## SHIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
£25,000	£15,527 1/2	£10,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	— July 96	£12 1/2	\$75 000	
100,000,000\$	2,300,000,000\$	—	Lloyd Brasileiro .....	—	1000\$	190 000	1928000- ....
70,000,000	—	—	S. João d'Al Barra e Campos	7 000 July 91	—	65 000	
11,114,000	9,280,000	—	Noite do Brasil .....	—	40	115 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Nitte e Sul .....	—	40	37 000	\$8 500- ....
						34 000	

## INSURANCE

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal rating	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	29,1418	Alliança	18000—July 90	10\$	160\$000	
4,000,000\$	2,500,000\$	294,707	Argos Fluminense	25 000—Jan. 90	25	350\$000	
2,000,000\$	200,000\$	31 502	Atalanta	1 000—Jun. 90	10	0 000	
2,000,000\$	200,000\$	10,000	Banana	7 000—Jan. 89	20	0 000	
2,000,000\$	100,000\$	102,351	Carbanga	2 000—Jan. 90	20	177\$000	
4,000,000\$	520,000\$	218,757	Fidelidade	8 000—July 90	20	177\$000	175\$000—180\$000
2 500,000\$	250,000\$	1,68,000	Guarani	9 000—Jan. 90	100	140\$000	
2 500,000\$	200,000\$	177,717	Imperial	4 000—July 90	100	130\$000	50 000—
4,000,000\$	200,000\$		Intendente	4 000—July 90	100	130\$000	
8,000,000\$	400,000\$	300,000	Intergrade	10 000—July 90	100	130\$000	
8,000,000\$	77,250\$	10,000	Lealdade	1 000—Jan. 90	10	0 000	
5,000,000\$	100,000\$	40,000	Nova Permanente	2 000—Jan. 90	20	15 000	
5,000,000\$	750 000\$	1,05,000	Previdente	3 000—July 89	30	25 000	
5,000,000\$	250,000\$	2,11,000	Prospereidade	2 000—July 90	20	10 000	
5,000,000\$	150,000\$	10,131	União Com das Varigadas	4 000—Jan. 90	10	40 000	
2 500 000\$	200,000\$	11,415	Vigilância	2500—July 90	10	40 000	

## TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	112,519\$	Carri. Urbano .....	4 500—July 90	200\$	252 5000	263 3000—
9,740,000	9,700,000		Arnim Rotomaco .....	5 000—July 90	0		
500,000	500,000	34.186	Perthamaco .....	4 500—July 90	100	90 000	
1,300,000	500,000		Porto Alegre .....	5 000—July 90	100	90 000	202 000—205 5000
4,000,000	4,000,000	556,86	S. Christino .....	5 000—July 90	100	90 000	

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
800,000\$	800,000\$	..	Agr. Coloniz. de Vascouras	....	200\$	198\$000	....
400,000	400,000	..	S. C. Sebastião	....	200	200	....
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cant. e Viçação Fluminense.	4\$000—July 30	100	205 000	....
1,000,000	768,400	10,000	Carrageos Fluminense.	10 000—July 30	100	200	....
1,500,000	768,400	10,000	Comercio e Lavouro	3 000—July 30	100	49 38 000	....
300,000	300,000	5,947	Comercio e Industria	....	200	200	....
150,000	150,000	3,300	Cordacharia	....	200	200	....
100,000	100,000	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	4 ½—July 30	200	205 000	....
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	do 2 series.	....	200	200	....
10,000,000	5,500,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas	7 ½ ½—July 30	200	335 000	345 000—....
2,000,000,000	500,000	..	do 2 series.	7 ½ ½—July 30	40	92 000	94 000—98\$000
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Evrosas Fluminense	....	40	51 000	50 000—53 000
220,000	220,000	220,000	Lud. L.v. e Viçação de Macaê	....	50	50 000	....
2,500,000	2,500,000	..	Industrial Flum. (Kiosques)	8 000—July 30	200	..	....
2,500,000	2,500,000	..	Lavarias, Ind. e Colon.	....	200	..	....
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleos	8 000—July 30	200	..	....
400,000	200,000	..	Nova Industria	—July 30	40	..	....
7,000,000	40,000	..	do 2 series.	....	40	..	....
7,000,000	7,000,000	735,000	Pastoral Agric. e Industrial	8 000—Apr. 30	100	25 000	....
1,000,000	800,000	..	Pastoral Mineira	6 000—Aug. 30	100	100	....
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal	....	150	53 000	....
500,000	400,000	..	Sanamento do Rio	2 300—July 30	40	59 000	56 000—58 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Servicos Maritimos	7 500—July 30	100	210 000	....
4,800,000	1,800,000	445,500	S. Jeronymo mines	....	100	118 000	....
....	180,000	..	do 2 series.	....	5	32 000	34 000—36 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	União Brasileira	....	40	48 000	47 300—48 000
300,000	300,000	..	União	16 000—July 30	100	100	....

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